Chief Secretary to Government.—

Post-mortem examination is held only if it is found necessary.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

In whose opinion?

Chief Secretary to Government.—

In the opinion of the investigating officer.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

Is there any rule empowering police officers to use their discretion in the matter? If so, is similar discretion allowed to the police in other provinces or presidencies?

Chief Secretary to Government.—

Yes.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

With reference to the inquest report, may I know whether Mr. Heblikar actually took the panchayetdars to the place of accident, actually drove the car as he had driven it at the time of the accident, showed exactly how the old woman came across the car, and also, how she died as a result of the accident?

Second Member of Council.—

Government have no information.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*Concluded*).

No. 6.—Remission of Assessment on Land to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent during the year 1931-32.

Messrs. Gurusamappa, Hoskote Taluk; N. Appannareddy, Bangalore Taluk; K. Y. T. Venkatachaliah, Kankanhalli Municipality; Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, Bangalore Taluk; S. Thontarya, Devanhalli Taluk; Yaiop[illegible] Muniswamy Setti, Minority Interest; Chikramiah, Nelamangala Taluk; and Srikanta Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

MR. GURUSAMAPPA represented that owing to deficient rainfall in the State, the crops had suffered badly. In the Bangalore District especially the yield did not come up to even 1 or 2 annas, and the raiyats were feeling great difficulty for their livelihood. He therefore prayed that at least 25 to 30 per cent of the assessment for the current year 1931-32, be remitted.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that the speech of the Second Member of Council at the recent Conference of Amildars was very encouraging and hopeful regarding the attitude of revenue officers towards raiyats, but that the coercive steps adopted by those officers in the matter of revenue collections were hardly consistent with the spirit of that speech. The Amildars as well as their subordinates seemed to be under the impression, rightly or wrongly, that their future prospects would depend mainly on the high percentage of collections made by them. He requested that fresh instructions should be issued to such officers that every possible concession should be shown to the raiyats in connection with the current year's dues.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the collections under land revenue so far had not come up to the expectations of Government. He also reminded the House that these collections compared very unfavourably with those in the neighbouring tracts of the Madras Presidency, and to that extent the House must take it that coercive steps had not been severely enforced by the revenue officers of Mysore. They realised that whatever concessions were allowed by rules and called for by the circumstances of each case should be shown.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH brought to notice that even though Government might not see their way to grant any large scale remissions, they should at least see that simply because there were delays in payments of khists, heavy penalties were not levied from the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if such cases of unauthorised levy were brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned, necessary relief would certainly be granted to the raiyats. At the same time, in certain cases it would be necessary to take severe coercive steps.

MR. R. SUBBA RAO of Anekal prayed that the number of revenue khists should be increased by two in view of the absolute failure of crops, particularly in the Anekal and the Kankanhalli Taluks.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if the Deputy Commissioner concerned recommended any special measures of relief in respect of particular tracts, they would be considered. But it was not necessary or feasible to order any large concessions for all taluks.

MR. V. V. IYER represented that the Amildars were in a better position to study local conditions. But in a majority

Government might be pleased to order that no upset price be recovered on lands resumed to Government in sales for arrears of land revenue at the time of their restoration. He also requested that the upset price hitherto recovered in such cases might be refunded.

He also brought to notice that in the months of March and April several lands in the Sagar Taluk were brought to auction and in some cases, the owners themselves were not aware of the fact. The auctions were said to have taken place not on the sites but in the office premises. For want of bidders the lands were resumed to Government and when applications were made for the cancellation of the auction, an upset price of Rs. 2 on a twelve annas stamp paper had to be paid. In some cases while the assessment due was about a rupee, the penalty levied thereon was treble. This caused great hardship on the raiyats when they were already in distress owing to economic depression.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not possible to agree to the request, but that in deserving cases, the Deputy Commissioner could recommend cases for remission of the upset price.

Thereupon MR. VENKAPPA represented that the local officers were not always sympathetic in the application of the rules as they were influenced by the consideration that they should please their higher officers by showing greater collection by resorting to coercive measures. The concession prayed for by him was absolutely necessary in the interests of the raiyats whose non-payment of the assessment was entirely due to their inability to pay in this time of acute economic distress, as otherwise they would have made the payment without waiting for their lands to be brought to auction. He added that the hardship complained of existed for the most part in the Sagar Division alone.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that there was no provision in the rules to take upset prices in such cases. Wherever the land was resumed to Government, if the arrears due were paid together with all the expenditure incurred by Government, the Deputy Commissioner could return the land to the raiyat. If the land had been treated as *darkhast* land, application might be made to the Deputy Commissioner and then an upset price might be charged. He also added that it was understood from the Revenue Commissioner that a report on this matter had been called for from the Deputy Commissioner and that if anything had been done contrary to the rules, the same would be rectified.

Continuing, MR. VENKAPPA complained that though there was an order last year that no notice fees and attachment fees should be collected, every local officer had collected such fees. He prayed that not only those should be refunded, but that the same concession should be extended for the current year also as the condition of the raiyats had not improved.

MR. V. V. IYER complained that fines in the form of upset price were being collected in the Shimoga District under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

THE DEWAN said that it would be enquired into.

MR. K. VENKATASWAMIAH suggested that the Amildar and the Assistant Commissioner should be empowered to exempt the raiyats from the payment of the process and auction fees. The prices of crops had fallen down by 40 per cent to 50 per cent. At the same time, owing to re-survey operations, the assessment stood enhanced by 25 per cent. This latter took place at a time when the prices were high. Now that the prices had gone down, the raiyats had in the result to pay practically three times the old assessment. The raiyat would not feel the hardship so keenly if Government were prepared to collect the revenue in kind instead of in cash. As this was not acceptable to Government, he represented that as an alternative the *khists* should be increased, as this at least would give temporary relief. If there were arrears, the same should be carried over to the next year. The landholders could not think of even disposing of their property owing to the sudden fall in the value of lands.

MR. B. SEETHARAMIAH prayed that remissions should be given at least in the case of assessed *bunjar* (waste) lands as there was provision in the rules.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to grant remissions of process fees in deserving cases.

No. 9.—Extending the Time for Payment of Kandayam.

Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this subject had been already discussed and that it was not possible to comply with the request.

MESSRS. B. SEETHARAMIAH and SIDDAPPA prayed that in that case at least the period now provided for confirmation of sales be extended to three months.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that ordinarily before an auction sale was actually confirmed a period of two months would have elapsed.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR, in supporting the request for extending the time for confirmation, represented that there might be factions in the villages where a member of the opposite party would have purchased the land and he would be pressing for confirmation. In such cases, the interest of the weaker party would be jeopardised. So far as the auction purchaser went, he got a compensation of 5 per cent on the money advanced, and hence he would have no grievance. Under the existing law the application for cancellation should be made within 30 days and what was prayed for was that the same should be extended by two more months.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA represented that the payment of a 5 per cent compensation in addition to the arrears of assessment worked as a great hardship on the raiyat under the existing rules. Even if the raiyat offered to pay half the sum, the revenue officer would not allow it. He urged that the time for the confirmation of sale should be extended as suggested and that the notice and the *isthihar* fees should also be excused.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that under the existing law the period could not be extended.

No. 10.—Abolition of Irrigation Cess in some of the malnad Taluks.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk.

Although the mover was absent, the subject was allowed for discussion.

MR. KHAJA PEERAN prayed that the separate irrigation cess in the malnad taluks imposed during recent survey operations might be abolished. In doing so, he added that it was very unjustifiable to levy the cess on rain-fed lands which never got any water supply either from tank, channel or other irrigation works.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL drew the attention of the member to the fact that this question was coming up for consideration year after year and that a final reply had already been given.

MESSRS. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA and MIR MAHOMED SAHIB emphasised the fact that in the malnad the rain-fed crops did not suffer for want of water but from excess of water. Besides, the irrigation cess was already included in the wet assessment, and to levy it as a separate cess would mean that it was a double levy.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that wherever it had been merged, it was not being collected separately and that it was not a new cess.

Considering that, after all, the income from this cess was only Rs. 1 lakh, MR. B. GOPALACHAR suggested its abolition wherever there was a double levy as alleged.

THE DEWAN pointed out that there were two irrigation projects in the Shimoga District which would cost Rs. 30 lakhs and unless the irrigation cess was paid, it would be difficult to find funds for them. Besides, for the improvement of roads Rs. 1 lakh had to be given from the irrigation cess fund.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK represented that rain water was the main source of water supply in the malnad and that the raiyats had to prevent it from stagnating in the fields. They did not want any supply from tanks. Such being the case, the levy of a cess was unjust. He also traced the previous history of the cess and opined that it amounted to a double levy.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the irrigation cess was levied only on wet assessment and that there was no question of double levy. He added that the same subject had been discussed very often and Government had replied that it was not possible to abolish it.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK urged that, at least in respect of three taluks of the Kadur District, exemption should be given from that levy. It was not equitable to impose the additional cess in the malnad districts, and prayed for the appointment of a special officer to examine the propriety of collecting it from all the malnad taluks.

No. 11.—Appointment of Shanbhogues on Fixed Pay.

Messrs. Savandiah and R. Devayya, Mysore Taluk; B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk; H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; C. Dasappa and B. Linge Gowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; Patel Puttaswamaiya and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Patel Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthi and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Taluk; S. C. Malliah, M. C. Linge Gowda and H. Honnaiya, Mandya Taluk; H. K. Madaiya and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. M. Krishnappa Gowda and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; A. Linge Gowda and Mari Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Sivananje Gowda and Kulle Gowda, Seringapatam Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; Mudlagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; Venkatasubba Setty, Chamarajanagar Municipality; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality; S. Thimme Gowda, H. C. Dasappa and N. Siddalingadevaru, Special Interests; T. Mariappa, Mahomed Sait, K. Ibrahim Khan, Rangadasaiya, M. C. Cheluvaiya and D. Venkatasetty, Minority Interests.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH prayed that the system of hereditary shanbhogues in the State might be done away with and that shanbhogues be appointed *firkawar* on fixed pay.

In doing so, he pointed out that this subject was being brought up before the Assembly continuously for several years past. In the first place, he wanted it to be made clear that the movers were actuated by nothing but the best of motives in pressing that request in the interests of the *shanbhogi* itself and also of Government work.

There were several defects in the hereditary system now obtaining. The claimants to the hereditary office happened to be minors in many cases and they were all represented by their nominees in the *shanbhogi* office, and in most cases even after the *hakdar's* attaining the majority, the same nominee continued in office. The remuneration paid to them by Government was very little compared with the work expected of them. With a view to remedy the position and enable the shanbhogues to get an adequate return for their work, he suggested the grouping of a number of villages into *firkas* and appointing a paid shanbhogue for each such *firka* with enlarged jurisdiction.

Another reason that prompted the members to press for the abolition of the present hereditary system was that many of the office-holders did not reside within their *firkas* which was a handicap to the villagers' interests. But if paid shanbhogues were appointed, all these inconveniences would disappear.

Mr. Malliah recapitulated the discussions that took place last year and the promise of Government to appoint a committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to examine the question. But he was disappointed to see that the Government appointed a committee consisting purely of officials and as such their recommendation in favour of retention of the hereditary system was one-sided and did not appeal to the House. He therefore prayed that the proposal now before the Assembly should be accepted.

Mr. Usmon Khan was opposed to the proposal. He said that this subject was coming up before the Government in various forms year after year. When it came before the Assembly last time, the allegation made was that the shanbhogues were not trustworthy, that they were tampering with the records, etc. But, in the present representation, no reference was made either to the alleged bad character of the village officers or to their work. He pointed out that when everything was said and done, it should be remembered that the remuneration given to the shanbhogues was only about Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 a year. If these had to be replaced by salaried men, the cost was sure to mount up. Besides the pay, they

would be entitled to promotions, batta and travelling allowances whenever they were transferred, and to pension payment after retirement under the Service Regulations. After all, the patels and shanbhogues were primarily meant for revenue collection and for maintaining village account respectively and if for that work salaried people were to be appointed, Government would be spending a large amount every year without an adequate return therefor. It could not be contended by any means that Government work would be facilitated very much. On the other hand, the raiyats were sure to be inconvenienced by the extra financial burden on the general revenues. He, therefore, endorsed the opinion of the committee.

Referring to the complaints made against the minor *hakdars*, etc., he said that there were specific rules governing the subject and they could be enforced. For these reasons, he was of opinion that the proposal should not be accepted.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA, who supported the representation, said that this subject was brought up not only in the interests of the raiyats but also of the shanbhogues themselves. Particularly in the malnad, the shanbhogues were hit hard by climatic conditions. He observed that the argument of the previous speaker that the salaried system would carry with it transfers and thus would inconvenience those poor paid men would not hold water, if it was remembered that school masters on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 did not complain against such inconveniences. He was against the system of retaining one man in the same place for years together as it resulted in the creation of vested interests to the detriment of the people of the locality. For these reasons, he supported the proposal for converting the *shanbhogi* office into one of salaried appointment.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR referred to the opinions expressed by the former Revenue Commissioner and Rajasabhabhushana P. G. D'Souza as Offg. Member of Council, that the abolition of the hereditary system might give rise to the question of compensation, which might involve the State in an expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs. He said that, if such a compensation was paid, the shanbhogues were prepared to go away. As this was not feasible, he was of opinion that the question of abolishing the hereditary appointments was outside practical politics.

Next he asked whether the work of the shanbhogues was proved to be unsatisfactory. If it was not so, the change proposed was not called for. As regards the allegation

against the minor claimants, he pointed out that their claims were recognised by the rules, and there was nothing wrong in appointing deputies during their minority. The committee appointed to go into the question had gone into various details and had recommended the retention of the existing system. He therefore thought that their views were entitled to great weight.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB, referring to the question of compensation, said that, in the municipalities, there were hereditary shanbhogues formerly and they were all replaced by salaried bill collectors without any trouble and that the same method might be adopted in the Revenue Department. He had come across any number of shanbhogues who were ignorant of the ordinary details of their work and he thought that it was high time to replace them with duly qualified people on a salaried system irrespective of the cost involved.

MR. K. RAMANNA, in opposing the proposition before the House, said that the supporters of the proposal were actuated by communal prejudices. Otherwise there was no reason why, instead of demanding the abolition of all hereditary posts, they should confine themselves to the question of *shanbhogi* office alone. If they had included the patels also, it would be consistent with the attitude taken up by them that they were out to improve the village administration as a whole. Hence he said that the benevolence of their intention was questionable. In season and out of season representations were being made about denying the Brahmins their ordinary rights, and all appointments, foreign scholarships, and memberships in committees, should go only to the members of other communities. The present representation was to dislodge the few Brahmins even from their hereditary appointments. Hence the representation did not seem to the speaker to be so innocent as it was made to appear.

While admitting the existence of minor *hakdars* among shanbhogues, he pointed out that there was an equal number of hereditary holders of *patelis* who were minors. So the argument applied against the one was applicable with equal force in the case of the other also. On the same ground, he asserted that, if there were bad people among shanbhogues, there were also such people among patels. No one was free from flaws excepting perhaps the Creator. There were bound to be corrupt practices here and there, and not merely among the shanbhogues, and there were rules and regulations to take cognizance of every offence.

In regard to the accusation against the shanbhogues that they did not reside within their *firkas*, he pointed out that in some cases, the village officers had obtained necessary permission from the revenue officers therefor and wherever this was not authorized, Government was there to take due notice of it.

He also pointed out that every member of the Assembly was expected to work for the good of the people as a whole and judged by this test, he was of opinion that the proposal to do away with the existing system of shanbhogues was not free from communal bias. Otherwise, there was no reason why they should agitate for the increase of *potgi* in the case of the patels and advocate in the same tone the abolition of the village accountant's place summarily.

On these grounds, he appealed to the Government not to be carried away by the interested advocacy of the movers. If the present system lacked efficiency, it was up to the Government to insist on the necessary qualifications from the holders of the office. He was also of the opinion that the substitution of the salaried system was unthinkable from the financial point of view.

Mr. B. P. Basappa Setty asserted that the motive of the movers was beyond question, and that it was not the outcome of any communal virus as alleged by the previous speaker, for the reason that there were many Non-Brahmins among the shanbhogues. The salaried system herein proposed had been introduced in British India and was reported to be working satisfactorily.

Speaking of the existing system in Mysore, he said that there were cases where the shanbhogues had been taking all sorts of perquisites from the raiyats. If their demands were not satisfied, they began to tease the illiterate raiyats with *takrar takhes* and the like. As they had vested rights in the villages, they began to wield undue influence in the locality. They were up to creating factions and litigations and instances of mischief created by them were being brought to the notice of Government in both the constitutional Houses. As regards the plea of low *potgi*, there were cases where shanbhogues got a *potgi* of Rs. 500 per annum.

The speaker was not at all satisfied with the report of the official committee who investigated the question but wanted the question to be threshed out by another mixed committee consisting of non-officials also. In conclusion, he said that the object of the movers would be achieved if the incumbents could be transferred to other places and, as this

of cases, Amildars hesitated to recommend any relief even in deserving cases, because they feared that Deputy Commissioners would not like such recommendations. He therefore requested that circular instructions should be issued that whatever relief might be recommended by Amildars should be sanctioned.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not necessary to issue any such circular instructions and that Deputy Commissioners would ordinarily accept Amildars' reports.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA brought to notice that demand notices were issued in March and the lands also attached in the same month for arrears of dues, without giving adequate time for payment. He also represented that the demand in connection with the Record of Rights operations was very heavy and the khatedars could not pay the levy without serious inconvenience. He requested that a sufficiently long interval should be allowed for payment of dues after the demand notice was served in respect of land revenue arrears, and that the dues connected with the Record of Rights should be shown as interest-free loans to the concerned parties and recovered later.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the first point was one for disposal by the Deputy Commissioner concerned, and that the second could not be granted.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that notices of auction of lands were served on the khatedars just a day or two prior to the auction, with the result that the khatedar would have no time to make arrangements to pay the dues before the auction. Secondly, these notices were not in several cases served on the khatedars at all and that any kind of defective service was accepted as sufficient service. He requested that clear instructions should be issued to all the local officers that no auction should be held unless the notice of such auction was served on the person of the defaulter sufficiently beforehand to give him time to pay his dues.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that these were not matters requiring Government intervention and that Deputy Commissioners were quite competent to grant necessary relief in deserving cases.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN brought to notice that of addition to the land revenue dues, notice fees, etc., most in the patels were levying unauthorised penalties from defaulting khatedars and putting lands to auction even before the khists closed. He requested that such action on their part should be put a stop to immediately.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA explained that patels were not doing anything illegal, though it was true that coercive measures became necessary in certain cases. But he agreed that the rules required some relaxation and that additional revenue khists should be permitted.

MR. GURUSWAMI GOWDA explained in detail the hardships of the raiyats due to failure of rains and crops and to want of sympathy on the part of revenue officers. There was no use resorting to coercive processes when the raiyats were really penniless as they only resulted in putting the raiyats to needless awkwardness. He said that a large number of lands which had been put up for auction had lapsed to Government for the time being without the object of the department being fulfilled. He requested that some special concessions should be given to the raiyats immediately.

MESSRS. DYAVAPPA GOWDA and K. VENKATASWAMIAH also made a similar representation.

THE DEWAN replied that Government regretted their inability to grant concessions at present though they sympathised with the difficulties of the raiyats.

No. 7.—Raising the Rates of *potgi* for the collection of Panchayet Taxes.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Patel Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

MR. VEEREGOWDA represented that formerly *potgi* was being paid to patels and shanbhogues at 5 and 4 per cent, respectively, for the collection of panchayet taxes just as in the case of the land revenue collections. As this had been since reduced to 3 and 2 per cent, respectively, he prayed that the *potgi* might be raised to the original rates of 5 and 4 per cent, respectively.

SEVERAL MEMBERS opposed the proposal on the ground that collection work was so bad in the panchayets, generally that the proposal could not be entertained, and that, if it was sanctioned, there would be no money left for village improvement as most of it would go towards the *potgi*.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the proposal could not be accepted.

No. 8.—Recovery of upset price for restoration of lands resumed to Government in sales for arrears of revenue.

Messrs. T. S. Venkappa, Gojjanur Chennappa Setti, and Kollappa Gowda, Sagar Taluk; K. Holeyappa, Sorab Taluk.

MR. T. S. VENKAPPA prayed that, in view of the prevailing economic depression and the consequent inability of the raiyats to pay the assessment due to Government,

was possible only under a salaried system, he urged its adoption in Mysore as in British India.

Referring to the remarks made by Mr. K. Ramanna, MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that, from the answer given by Government to a certain interpellation in one of the sessions of the Assembly, it was clear that, while the patels were recognised as honorary officers, the same recognition was not given to the shanbhogues. As such, a differentiation between the two kinds of village officers was inevitable.

As regards the financial implications said to be involved in the proposal, he invited the attention of Government to the resolution brought up by him before the Assembly in the years 1923 and 1926, wherein he had furnished facts and figures to show that Government would stand to gain financially by the abolition of the hereditary *shanbhogi* offices and by utilising the services of the salaried shanbhogues for village improvement work also. If it was found necessary to pay compensation to the existing incumbents, the money could be found, according to him, by the sale of the inam lands enjoyed by them.

In proof of the sufferings caused to the raiyats by the existing shanbhogues, he pointed to the village factions and civil litigations to which the raiyats were being subjected every day. He feared that they were capable of even upsetting the system of Government obtaining to-day. The way in which they were maintaining the *pahni* registers was simply revolting. In conclusion, he said that he was merely fighting for a principle and that the question of communalism did not arise at all. What he was demanding was no innovation but a tried system which was found to possess specific advantages over the old organization.

For these reasons, he prayed for a fresh examination of the question by a representative committee of both officials and non-officials.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA, who was one of the movers, did not, however, agree with the views of Mr. Sanjeeviah. He said that the shanbhogue was an important official in the village organization and on that consideration alone, he was for the grant of a permanent pay to him in place of the small *potgi* now being paid. He did not want the shanbhogue to be transferred at all as it would dislocate the work in the village. He had no doubt that shanbhogues were on a par with patels.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA explained that the declared policy of the Government was to associate the people more and

more with the Government, and consistently with that policy it was their duty to consider how many times the representatives of the people had expressed a decided opinion on this matter. He did not believe that there was any communal consideration behind the advocacy. The vagaries of the shanbhogues were well known. There were any number of cases of dismissal, suspension, etc., due to defalcations on their part. The antagonism of the public was due to these circumstances. He did not feel called upon to answer the accusation that a communal virus was at the back of the mind of the movers, as that point was tackled by the previous speakers. The recommendations of the committee appointed by Government did not command the respect due to them owing to its defective representation. He could not help feeling that the members therein must have been obsessed by bureaucratic notions, and that the popular view was not presented therein in its true perspective.

When the subject was discussed at one of the previous sessions, even the late Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, the then Member of Council in charge of the Revenue Portfolio, did not say that it was not possible to accept the proposal, but had agreed to the appointment of a properly constituted committee. He did not believe that it was seriously contended by anybody that only one community was fitted to do justice to the duties attached to the village accountants. In proof of it, he alluded to the case of a Mahomedan shanbhogue in the Malvalli Taluk who made a mark by his efficiency in the discharge of his duties. All these showed that the work was not very difficult and he therefore believed that the necessary change could be made easily and early.

Referring to the village offices system obtaining in British India, Mr. Venkatavaradachar explained that a higher qualification was expected of the village accountants there than that obtaining in Mysore. Even there the salary paid varied from province to province, but comparatively speaking, they were much better off. Even there, there was no question of transfers.

During the Dewanship of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, it had been ruled that every patel should be literate. Still it was a pity there were many illiterate people among them, with the result that the shanbhogue was doing the work of the patels also as a matter of fact. The shanbhogue had to prepare the demand, collection and balance statement for the patel. He was prepared to admit that the shanbhogue was receiving several perquisites from the raiyats with the

connivance of the patel. This was due to several causes. Firstly, he was ill paid; secondly, due to the disqualification of the patel, he got opportunities of trading upon his ignorance; and thirdly, he made himself useful to the landed classes in all ways. The best cure for this malady, he thought, was in improving the qualifications of the patel and in spreading education and enlightenment among the villagers themselves. It was also necessary to pay a living wage to the village officers. So long as the patel remained unqualified, the shanbhogue was bound to lord over him in matters like writing the *pahni*, etc., and he was sure that even after the salaried system, the same practice was bound to continue.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, in winding up the discussion, pointed out that this question was brought up before the Legislative Council after it had been discussed in the Assembly. A special committee had examined the question and had expressed the opinion that the proposed change would cost the Government a lot of recurring and non-recurring expenditure, which, in its present financial condition, it was unable to bear. The report of the committee was published in the official *Gazette* for public criticism, but Government had not received any expression of opinion thereon. Government were, however, examining the question of introducing the salaried system as an experimental measure in one or two taluks. The necessary statistics had been collected therefor recently and were being scrutinized. In these circumstances, Government did not see that any purpose would be served by appointing another committee as suggested by the movers.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m.

No. 12.—Reduction of Assessment in the Kolar District.

Messrs. Gangi Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk and Bhaskarappa, Srinivaspur Taluk.

MR. BHASKARAPPA made the following representation :—

Though representations have been frequently made that the rates of assessment prevailing in the Kolar District are high, the reduction of rates has not yet been ordered. It is therefore prayed that the rates be reduced now at least and the raiyats saved from hardship. It is further prayed that, since there was failure of crops in several places due to

untimely and insufficient rainfall, the following concessions be granted to the raiyats :—

(1) Remission of half the assessment on land be granted until the prices of food-stuffs increase.

(2) Further time be granted to pay up the land assessment for 1931-32 in villages where there is partial failure of crops and remissions where crops have totally failed.

He added that the committee appointed by Government to consider the question had stated that the fact that the raiyats of the district paid their assessment regularly and easily was an indication that the rates were not high and that there was therefore no reason to reduce the assessment. That was a wrong conclusion. The people of the district were loyal and God-fearing and paid their assessment even at the risk of their having to sell their jewels and other personal belongings. The district was a very dry district with insufficient rainfall during the past few years. There were no nalas fed by rivers. There were neither cocoanut nor areca gardens. The condition of the people in the villages was very pitiable. Ninety-five per cent of them had no means of livelihood. Owing to the fall in prices of food-stuffs and trade depression, the raiyats found it very hard to pay their assessment which was very high compared with what was being paid by the raiyats in the other seven districts of the State. For these reasons, he appealed to the Government to reduce the rates of assessment in the district and give some relief to the people.

MR. GANGI REDDY agreed with the above view.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that a committee consisting of responsible and experienced officers had considered the matter from all points of view and come to the definite conclusions embodied in the report and Government had passed orders thereon. It was not possible to alter the rates fixed during the last settlement. But Government had been showing greater concessions to the district by way of larger grants for tank works, etc.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA said that, as the committee did not consist of non-officials, the report was one-sided. As against the opinion of thousands of people who held that the rates were high, the Government accepted the view of the committee consisting of three officers. If there had been non-official members also on the committee, they could have elicited better information about the actual state of affairs in the district. Even the Dewan Saheb had expressed the view that the presence of non-official members on committees would help to obtain impartial views on all matters.

For these reasons, he requested that a committee of officials and non-officials might be appointed to reconsider the case of the Kolar District.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that, as the subject had been discussed on previous occasions by the members of the House, the Government did not consider it necessary to appoint another non-official committee to report on the same matter.

THE DEWAN added that the object of the Government was to improve the existing tanks and build more tanks in the district for the benefit of the people.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR said that it was a matter for regret that the Government did not include non-officials in the committee appointed to consider the question. The people of the Kolar District were paying very high rates of assessment. It was true that the Government could not alter the rates fixed during the settlement. But owing to the scanty rainfall and want of water in tanks, people could not raise any crops for some time past. To make matters worse, the raiyats could not get proper prices for their crops owing to trade depression. At the time of enhancing the assessment, there was mulberry cultivation in the district. But since then conditions had considerably changed and people were actually starving. Under these conditions, he thought that some reduction in the rates was urgently called for.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that the general complaint of the district was that the rates of assessment therein were very high for the past 30 years. Government did nothing to relieve the people by reducing the rates. The raiyats bore the heavy rates cheerfully fondly hoping that during resettlement they would get some relief. But to their disappointment, the situation became worse. Repeated representations were then made to Government to the effect that the raiyats of the district could not bear the crushing burden of enhanced rates and in response to those representations, Government appointed a committee to consider the question. The people of the district were neither satisfied with the personnel of the committee nor with the report submitted by them. It looked as though the Government were not willing to reduce the rates of assessment.

THE DEWAN observed that, in the Kolar District, electric pumps were being introduced more than in any other district.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that no useful purpose would be served by increasing pumps when there was no water.

Government were spending large sums of money on the Krishnarajasagara and the Bhadravati Iron Works. They were also giving grants for combating diseases in the malnad and for other improvement works as well. He requested that the case of the Kolar District also might be sympathetically considered and special grants allotted for improving the roads and the sanitary condition in the district for providing better medical and veterinary aid and more drinking water wells. He was grateful to the Dewan Saheb for the assurance that more tanks would be constructed in the district.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Government to reduce the rates of assessment to the old level in addition to providing special grants for the purposes mentioned above.

THE DEWAN observed that nothing could be done for the present in the matter.

No. 13.—Conversion of Wet Lands into Dry under certain Tanks.
Mr. Chennaraya Reddi, Chikballapur Taluk.

It is prayed that such of the wet lands as have not been cultivated with wet crops during the past 20 or 30 years under the tanks which contained insufficient supply of water or which were silted up, may be classed as dry.

There was no discussion on this representation as the mover was absent.

No. 14.—Grant of certain Concessions for Repayment of takavi Loans in the Taluks where distress conditions prevail.
Messrs. Puttaveerabhadrappa and S. Nanjiah Setty, Madhugiri Taluk; K. N. Siddarama Setty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MR. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA represented that, in the case of the taluks where distress conditions were prevailing for a number of years and where the raiyats experienced considerable diffculty in the matter of the repayment of takavi loans, the rates of interest might be reduced and more time granted for the repayment of principal as had been done in the affected taluks of British India.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the instalments to be paid included the interest on the loans outstanding, that the Government had issued orders recently granting certain concessions to persons who had taken takavi loans and that they would also investigate what further concessions would be necessary to them.

No. 15.—Remission of Wet, Dry and Bagayet Assessment in the Tiptur, Gubbi and Sira Taluks and the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk and Suspension of the collection of Record of Rights Fees in Tiptur Taluk and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk this year.
Mr. M. B. Kappanna Gowda, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

MR. M. B. KAPPANNA GOWDA represented that, as dry crops had completely failed this year in Turuvekere Sub-Taluk and Tiptur, Gubbi and Sira Taluks, wet, dry and bagayet assessment might be remitted in the said areas and that the collection of the Record of Rights fees suspended this year in Tiptur Taluk and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

THE DEWAN observed that it was not possible to grant the request.

No. 16.—Refund of Money by Money Order to a sale purchaser in Revenue Sales when the sale is cancelled.

Messrs. Doddegowda and N. Channappa, Gubbi Taluk; G. Murigappa, Gubbi Municipality.

MR. DODDEGOWDA represented as follows:—

"In the case of sales of lands for arrears of revenue, the highest bidder has to pay up the full amount of purchase money within a perscribed time and if the defaulter pays up the entire arrears with costs within a certain time prescribed by rules, the sale is cancelled but the amount paid by the auction purchaser is not returned to him immediately.

When the repayment of the amount is demanded in the taluk office, the authorities say that a reference has been made to the higher officers and that the sanction of the Comptroller has not been received and so on and thus cause a delay of six or seven months. Consequently the man has to go to the taluk office several times and incur much expenditure. This causes him great inconvenience and much loss. It is therefore prayed that Amildars may be empowered to send the amount by money order to the bidder less commission as soon as the sale is cancelled."

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the prayer contained in the representation had been granted so long back as 1928 and Government would issue a circular to the effect that the orders already issued should be strictly adhered to.

No 17.—*Miras* to Totis and Talaris.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Minority Interest.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER represented that the question of giving *miras* to totis and talaris had been discussed in the House on many occasions in the past, and many committees had been appointed to investigate the matter. Yet, no final order had been passed by Government. The village servants found it very difficult to get their *miras* from the raiyats in kind. As in the Madras Government, the *miras* given by the raiyats in kind might be converted into m and the same might be collected by the revenue officers

and paid as remuneration to totis and talaris in the same way as they were paying *potgi* to village officers.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that according to *mamool* the raiyats should give *miras* to totis and talaris. It was no doubt true that in many cases the raiyats did not give *miras* to these servants. The rules provided that, in such cases, these servants might take the help of the Amildars in getting their *miras* from the raiyats. As against this, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer wanted that *miras* should be converted from kind to cash, that it should be collected by the Government and paid as remuneration to the village servants. In any case, it had to be collected from the raiyats. But Government were not in a position to incur any additional expenditure on this account. The question to be considered therefore was whether it would be convenient for the raiyats to pay *miras* in cash. When the raiyats were not in a position to pay their kandayam, it was needless to say how difficult it would be for them to pay *miras* also in cash. Also there would be delays in its payment as the raiyats had to sell their produce and get money for payment. There was besides the other disadvantage of the village servants getting very little amount due to the low prices of food stuffs.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA enquired if the totis and talaris were not doing Government work.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied in the affirmative. He said that for such services they enjoyed inam lands in some places. In other places where they were not enjoying such lands, attempts were being made to grant them lands if available.

THE DEWAN enquired what the effect would be if the village patels were entrusted with the duty of collecting *miras* and handing it over to the totis and talaris of their villages.

MR. SANKARA SETTY thought that it was a very good arrangement and might be tried.

But MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA and many others expressed the view that the proposed system would indirectly tend to help the patels at the cost of the village servants and would in no way benefit the latter.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that when the Amildars could not force the raiyats to pay *miras* to the totis and talaris, there was no chance of the patels succeeding in their attempt to do so. The only solution according to his view was that *miras* should be converted into cash and

Government should collect it from the raiyats just as they collected assessment and pay it as remuneration to village servants. He also suggested that this might be notified in the *Gazette* to invite public opinion and the matter might be finally disposed of in the next session of the House.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that Government had no objection to collect *miras* in cash as assessment provided the House agreed to it.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that it would be easier for the raiyats to pay *miras* in kind than in cash. He however thought that some method should be devised to collect it from the raiyats.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that there was no necessity on the part of the raiyats to pay *miras* to totis and talaris in the villages. The question to be considered was whether they were rendering any service to the raiyats to deserve the *miras* demanded of them. He could say without fear of contradiction that the village servants were not helping the raiyats in any way. On the other hand, they were doing duty only for Government and for that, they were enjoying inam lands. Unless they did some service to the raiyats, there was no meaning in compelling the raiyats to pay them. It was against the law to do so.

Mr. L. Vema Reddy also said that there was another irregularity under the existing system. For the services rendered by the totis and talaris to the cultivator, they should claim *miras* from the cultivator and not from the *khatedar*. But under the present practice, in cases where the cultivators failed to give *miras*, the *khatedar* was proceeded against. That was wrong in principle.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA was of the opinion that the existing arrangement was quite all right. The totis were attending to the duties of Government and were serving the raiyats also. As the Revenue Commissioner said, they were enjoying inam lands in some places for the former work and *miras* from the raiyats for the latter and both the raiyats and the village servants lived amicably in the villages. If *miras* was collected by Government as cash contribution from the raiyats, then the cordial relationship now existing between them was sure to be affected.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA said that the duties of totis and talaris were very onerous. On them rested the most important duty of collecting the assessment in the villages and in addition they were of immense service to every officer from the highest to the lowest that visited the village. For

these reasons, he prayed that the case of village servants should be sympathetically viewed by the Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the present rule under which the totis and talaris could seek the assistance of the Amildar in getting their *miras* might continue for some time and that Government would examine whether the patel could not be entrusted with some powers in the matter of the collection of *miras* to these village servants.

No. 18.—Drinking Water facilities to Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Minority Interest.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER represented that facilities might be given to Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas to make use of the Government tanks in the State for drinking water purposes.

THE DEWAN observed that they were using the Government tanks now.

No. 20.—Lands at Upset Price to the Arya Kshatriyas, a minority community.

Mr. S. V. Hanumantha Raju, Minority Interest.

The several groups, *viz.*, Bhattaraju, Rachawar, Rajuwar, Singh and others belonging to Arya Kshatriya community who were following the various professions in the several States of South India have now lost their professions and are making a hand to mouth living. It is therefore prayed that lands may be sold to them at upset price subject to the condition that such lands should not be resold within ten years of purchase, kandayam being levied three years after the receipt of saguvali chit.

This was not taken up for discussion as the mover was absent.

No. 21.—Exempting Backward Class people from payment of phoding Charges.

Mr. Jathare Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATHARE NAIK represented that instead of granting lands free to the people of the Banajara community, Rs. 12 was being recovered from them for phoding charges. That was a very heavy amount for them to pay and the people were abandoning the lands on account of their inability to pay it. Instead of demanding money from them, their services might be utilised for fixing stones, etc., and saguvali chit given to them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government would consider the matter.

No. 22.—Remission of Assessment on Lands served by Channels and hallas.

Messrs. G. Sankara Setty and Nagarajiah, Pavagada Taluk.

MR. SANKARA SETTY represented that in the Pavagada Taluk there were no rains during the last several years with the result that it was impossible for the raiyats to pay assessment. In 1930, the late Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer inspected the talapariges and other hallas and was convinced that there was no justification for collecting wet assessment and the collection of assessment was suspended during the year 1930-31. Now the local officers had been demanding the arrears and were taking coercive measures in very many cases. The raiyats were therefore undergoing great hardship. For these reasons, he requested that Government should issue stay order immediately and give some relief to the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the matter was under consideration and early orders would be passed.

No. 23.—Privileges in respect of Soppinabetta Lands.

Mr. S. Visweswara Rao, Sorab Taluk.

MR. VISWESWARA RAO made the following representation:—

It is prayed that orders be passed:—

(*a*) permitting the khatedars of garden lands to make use of green leaves and green trees in the adjoining Soppinabetta lands; and

(*b*) to cut down trees reared by them on their paying a rupee per tree to Government as in the North Canara District without the interference of the Forest Department.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Government had no objection to allow the khatedars of garden lands to make use of the green leaves, but they could not give them any new right to cut down trees in such areas.

No. 24.—Free Removal of Agricultural Materials from State Forests in Shimoga Taluk and Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

Messrs. V. V. Iyer and G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Taluk; N. Ananda Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

MR. V. V. IYER represented that orders might be passed permitting the raiyats in the Shimoga Taluk and Kumsi Sub-Taluk to remove, under the Malnad Raiyats Privilege Rules, fuel as also bamboos and other materials required for putting up fences and wood for agricultural implements from the neighbouring State Forests as the district jungles in these areas had been denuded and were being denuded of all

their jungle growth for supply of fuel and charcoal to the Iron Works at Bhadravati.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was not right to say that trees were cut indiscriminately. The exploitation was in accordance with the authorised working plan.

MR. V. V. IYER said that as the Government had cut down all trees in the district jungles, raiyats must be given the privilege to remove fuel as also bamboos from the State Forests.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it could not be done.

No. 25.—Free Grazing of Cattle in Forests.
Mr. Patel Iswarappa, Honnali Taluk.

It is prayed that free grazing of cattle may be allowed in State Forests as gomal lands are being disposed of for cultivation and the system of recovering fees for allowing cattle to graze in the jungles is not conducive to the development of agriculture and the well-being of cattle.

The representation was not discussed as the mover was absent.

No. 26.—Reduction in Seigniorage Rate for Fuel.
Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundiah, Hosadurga Taluk.

MR. BHUPALAM NANJUNDIAH represented that the seigniorage rate on fuel now being levied, *viz.*, ten annas per cart load of fuel was very high and should be reduced to four annas in the maidan districts. He said that a cart load of fuel would not fetch more than Rs. 1-8-0 or Rs. 2, and out of this if ten annas were paid as seigniorage, the balance left would not be sufficient to meet the cart hire and the felling charges, not to speak of eking out a livelihood by a poor family. For these reasons, he prayed that the rate should be reduced to four annas in the maidan districts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the increase made some years back was only two annas per cart and the existing rates were not high and could not be reduced.

MR. JATHARE NAIK also supported the representation. He said that at least in the case of dry fuel, the rate might be reduced to eight annas.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that was the rate now in force.

No. 27.—Relieving the Adikarnatakas from the obligation of growing trees in State Forests in Chitaldrug District and levying Kandayam instead on the lands granted to them.
Mr. Ramali ngam, Minority Interest.

MR. RAMALINGAM represented that some Adikarnataka families had been given free land close to the State Forests at the rate of 5 acres of land per man, subject to the condition that they should grow trees in the forests. On examination for the last four years, it was found that the trees had dried up for want of rain in the district. The labour of the Adikarnatakas had therefore been in vain. He therefore prayed that they might be relieved from the obligation of growing trees and that instead kandayam might be levied on the lands granted to them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the conditions could not be relaxed. It was reasonable to ask for some return for the land allowed to be cultivated.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ramalingam whether the labour of the Adikarnatakas would not be in vain if trees did not come up owing to want of rain and other adverse conditions, the First Member of Council said that if the planting was unsuccessful on account of such causes, the raiyats would certainly not be held responsible.

No. 28.—Abolition of Drink Evil.

Messrs. Tudki Ramanna Gowda, B. Gopalachar, and H. Srinivasa Naik, Tirthahalli Taluk; Basappa Gowda, Sorab Taluk.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA represented as follows :—

"It is prayed that Government be pleased to declare the Thirthahalli Taluk or any other taluk as dry as an experimental measure, with a view to lessen the drink evil.

A definite number of shops may be closed as a first step.

Excise shops may be decreased in each taluk and illicit distillation put down to reduce the drink evil.

He added that a resolution on the subject was discussed and passed in the previous session, but yet no action had been taken by the Government."

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government were reducing the number of shops and increasing the rates.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that if the rules prescribed in the Excise Manual were strictly adhered to, the evil would become less by degrees. That was not being done.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL remarked that the rules should be enforced.

No. 29.—Disposal of Date Reserve Lands for cultivation.

Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundiah, Hosadurga Taluk.

MR. BHUPALAM NANJUNDIAH represented that the drink evil might be lessened in the State by disposing of for cultivation the date reserve lands whenever they were darkhasted for. It was decided in the House that the date groves in the Channarayapatna Taluk should be thrown open for cultivation, but no action appeared to have been taken by the Government.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was under consideration which reserves should be continued and which allowed for cultivation.

No. 30.—Procedure regarding Levy of Income-tax.

Messrs. K. A. Rahim and Dyavappa Gowda, Belur Taluk; Malleshagowda, Alur Sub-Taluk; H. Basappa, Arsikere Taluk.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA represented that the procedure now followed in the levy of income-tax was not satisfactory and causing loss to the assessees and prayed that the tax might be decided on getting satisfactory explanation from the assessees instead of deciding summarily on confidential reports.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that that was the general procedure now followed. Where however no accounts are furnished, assessment has to be made as provided for in the Regulation.

No. 51.—Contribution by Government towards Epidemic Diseases Charges.

Messrs. Savandiah and R. Devayya, Mysore Taluk; B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk; H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; C. Dasappa and B. Linge Gowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; Patel Puttaswamaiya and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Patel Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthy and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.Narsipur Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Taluk; S. C. Malliah, M. C. Linge Gowda and H. Honnaiya, Mandya Taluk; H. K. Madaiya and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. M. Krishnappa Gowda and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; A. Linge Gowda and Mari Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Sivananje Gowda and Kulle Gowda, Seringapatam Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; Mudlagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; Venkatasubba Setty, Chamarajanagar Municipality; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality; S. Thimme Gowda, H. C. Dasappa, N. Siddalingadevaru, Special Interests; T. Mariappa, Mahomed Sait, K. Ibrahim Khan, Rangadasaiya, M. C. Chaluvaiah and D. Venkata Setty, Minority Interests.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY represented that, when epidemics broke out in any district, the District Boards were responsible to combat them. Sometimes, it was difficult for them to meet all the cost involved and they had to get help from the Government. Though there was a rule that Government should bear

the moiety of expenditure in special conditions, they were not doing so. Hence he requested that a portion of expenditure incurred by the District Boards towards the adoption of remedial measures in times of epidemic diseases in the State be met by Government as was done in the case of dispensary charges.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was a question of funds.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that some diseases were cyclic as the Director of Public Health had pointed out in one of his reports. According to his forecast, small-pox scourge was apprehended during the next year in a virulent form. The District Board must be in a position to combat the disease when it visited. If the Government met only the pay of the medical officers and asked the District Boards to meet the cost of medicines, etc., it would be too heavy a burden for the latter to bear. Last year, the Mysore District Board spent about Rs. 11,000 for meeting the cost of serum.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, as the Government had also their financial difficulties, they were not in a position to help the District Boards in the matter at present.

No. 92.—Decisions of Government and Deputy Commissioners on undiscussed and unselected Subjects, etc., to be intimated to Movers.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk; B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk; S Munivenkatappa, Minority Interest; B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; Veerasanjeevagowda, Closepet Taluk; A. M. Venkatasamiah, Closepet Municipality; T. Madaiah Gowda, Special Interest; S. I. Mumtaz, Channapatna Municipality.

SRIMATI SAKAMMA represented that it would be a great help to the lady members if the Deputy Commissioners communicated to them disallowances, if any, of the subjects sent up by them for final approval in the district meetings. She said she had sent up certain subjects for the preliminary meeting to be held by the Deputy Commissioner; but, as she did not attend the meeting, she did not know how her subjects were disposed of. She was under the impression that they had been accepted and sent up to Government. But they did not find a place in the agenda. If the Deputy Commissioner had informed her about the disallowance of her subjects, she could have taken action to send them up to Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it may not be possible for the Deputy Commissioner to give such intimation specially to all the members. But, if a request was

made to the Deputy Commissioner, he would no doubt inform the member which of her subjects had been included. He also added that, in case the Deputy Commissioners disallowed any of the subjects sent up by the members representing Special Interests, they could send such subjects to the Secretary, Representative Assembly, directly.

No. 52.—Recruiting Labour for Coffee Estates.

Messrs. Savandiah and R. Devayya, Mysore Taluk; B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk; H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; C. Dasappa and B. Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; Patel Puttaswamiya and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Patel Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthi and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Taluk; S. C. Malliah, M. C. Linge Gowda and H. Honnaiya, Mandya Taluk; H. K. Madaiya and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. M. Krishnappa Gowda and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; A. Linge Gowda and Mari Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Sivananje Gowda and Kulle Gowda, Seringapatam Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; Mudlagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; Venkatasubba Setty, Chamarajanagar Municipality; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality; S. Thimme Gowda, H. C. Dasappa and N. Siddalingadevaru, Special Interests; T. Mariappa, Mahomed Sait, K. Ibrahim Khan, Rangadasaiya, M. G. Chalu'iah and D. Venkata Setty, Minority Interests.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA made the following representation :—

In our State, some maistries, with a view to earning commission, are taking away to coffee estates, on false hopes, people working under raiyats who have advanced them moneys as also others who are indebted. They are also recruiting children without the knowledge of their parents. If such people return to their homes as a result of sickness contracted on the estates or other causes, the maistries harass them unnecessarily by taking out warrants against them on the ground that they had obtained advances on the estates. To obviate this hardship, it is prayed that the following remedies may be adopted :—

(1) The maistries should be required to obtain the previous consent of the parents of the individual to be recruited, or his employer.

(2) Persons should be recruited only after the advance or loans, if any, obtained by them, have been worked out.

(3) If the recruit voluntarily accepts service on the estates, the proprietors or owners of such estates may be required to repay the advance or loan, if any, outstanding against such persons, and in default of such payment, the

maistries or the proprietors of such estates may be held liable for their loss and criminal prosecution.

He added that about 22 boys had been taken away and their parents were unable to know where their children were employed. There were many such cases in Malvalli, Nagamangala, T.Narsipur and Gundlupet Taluks.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA said that, in the coffee estates of the Kadur and Hassan Districts, the labour classes were being recruited from South Canara.

SRIMATI SAKAMMA said that, in Coorg, people were being obtained from South Malabar for work in the estates.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA said that it appeared to him that the boys were being taken to estates outside the State.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government would enquire into the matter.

No. 57.—Remuneration to Examiners in the Education Department.

Messrs. Savandiah and R. Devayya, Mysore Taluk; B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk; H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; C. Dasappa and B. Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; Patel Puttaswamaiya and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Patel Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthi and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.Narsipur Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Taluk; S. C. Malliah, M. C. Linge Gowda, and H. Honnaiya, Mandya Taluk; H. K. Madaiya and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk: K. M. Krishnappa Gowda and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; A Lingo Gowda and Mari Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Sivananjegowda and Kulle Gowda, Seringapatam Taluk; K. Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; Mudlagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; Venkatasubba Setty, Chamarajanagar Municipality; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality; S. Thimme Gowda, H. C. Dasappa, N. Siddalingadevaru, Special Interests; T. Mariappa, Mahomed Sait, K. Ibrahim Khan, Rangadasaiya, M. C. Chaluviah and D. Venkata Setty, Minority Interests.

MR. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA represented that, when the Government had not enough money for expanding primary education, payment of remuneration to examiners both for setting question papers and also for valuing them should be stopped. The teachers worked for only nine months in the year and there was no justification for additional remuneration to them for this work during their vacation. He had however no objection to giving remuneration to examiners from outside the State and others not in service.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government had reduced the rates recently.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that, when the teachers were not given remuneration for correcting the papers relating to

class to class examinations in the schools, there was no reason to give remuneration for correcting papers of a public examination.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that class to class examinations were different from public examinations, and that the valuation of papers of a public examination was a very taxing business and should be done carefully. It was not right to ask them to do that work without payment. Recently, Government had reduced remuneration by 20 per cent. For public examinations, students paid fees, and out of the amount collected, Government paid remuneration to the examiners.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH requested that this might be stopped temporarily till better conditions prevailed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it would not be right to abolish the remuneration to examiners.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that, in the University, a sum of Rs. 300 was spent for examiners coming from outside the State for correcting the proofs of question papers. That was a very heavy expenditure.

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO said that there was no such practice.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA represented that itinerant courts were not serving any useful purpose and might be replaced by stationary courts.

THE DEWAN said that the scheme of Munsiff-Magistrate Courts was under the consideration of Government.

At this stage, the Kannada translation of the Dewan's Concluding Remarks (printed below) was read out by MR. C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA, Kannada Translator to Government.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I shall only say a few words in concluding this Session of the Representative Assembly.

All the legislative proposals of Government, which came up for consideration at this meeting have, with one exception, received the support of the Assembly. The exception referred to is the Bill to Amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, so as to place co-operative and other registered societies on the same footing as companies for the purposes of the Regulation. There is nothing new in this proposal. It